Recent school dropouts

Students who drop out of school have fewer opportunities to succeed in the work force or to assume a fully functional place in society at large than those students who complete high school. The event dropout rate, a measure of the proportion of students who drop out in a single year without completing high school, is one of several ways to define dropout rates.

- In October 1995, 6 percent of students who were in grades 10–12 the previous October were not enrolled again and had not graduated from high school—that is, they dropped out of high school sometime during the year.

- In 1995, Hispanic students were more likely than white students to drop out (12 compared to 5 percent, respectively). Although the dropout rate for black students fell between the rates for Hispanic and white students, there were no measurable differences in the dropout rates of black and white students or in the rates of black and Hispanic students.

- Between 1990 and 1995, high school students whose parents did not finish high school were, on average, three times more likely to drop out than those students whose parents had at least some college education (see supplemental table 7-1).

Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by sex, race/ethnicity, and family income: Selected Octobers 1972–95

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity[2]			Family income[3]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2	14.1	6.7	2.5
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9	—	—	—
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3	15.4	6.8	2.1
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3	17.4	7.3	3.0
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7	15.8	6.4	2.5
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2	15.2	5.6	1.8
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9	10.9	5.1	1.6
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4	13.7	4.7	1.3
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4	13.3	5.7	2.0

— Not available.

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Included in the total but not shown separately are dropouts from other racial/ethnic groups.

[3] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

NOTE: Beginning in 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) changed the questions used to obtain the educational attainment of respondents. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24: October 1972–95
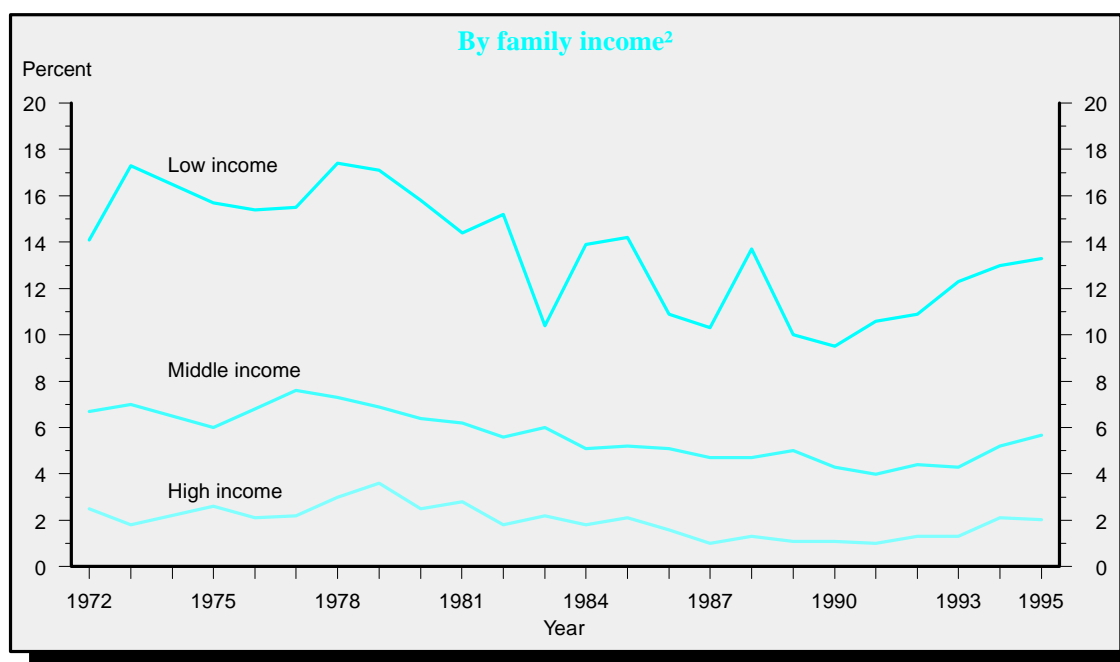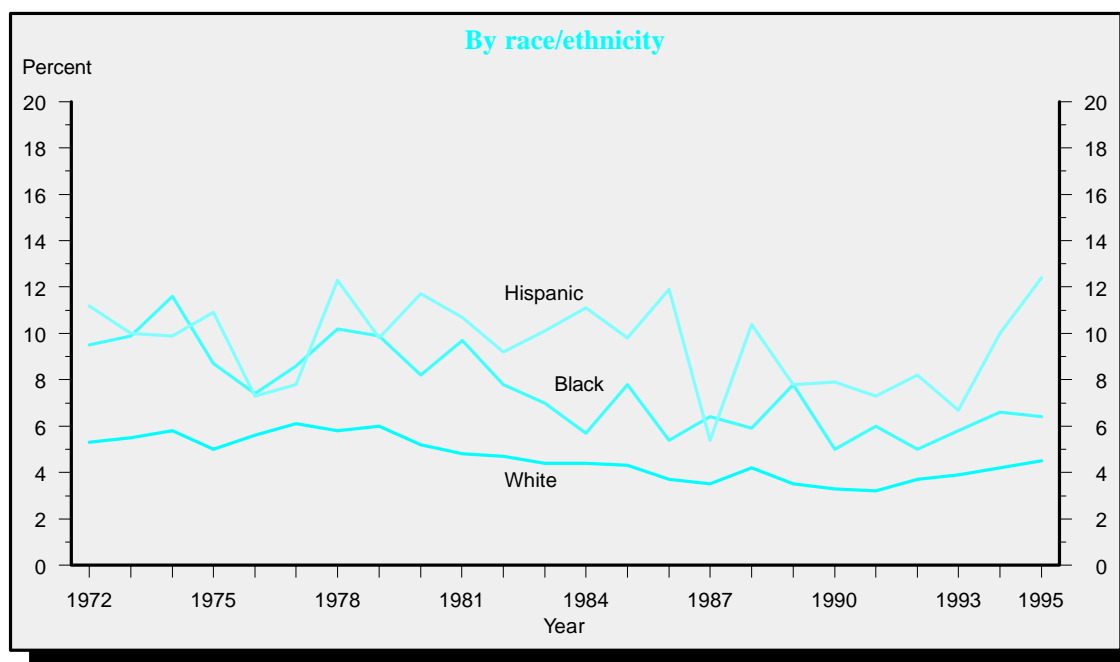
By race/ethnicity

Percent

By family income[2]

Percent

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.
[2] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Note to Indicator 7: Recent school dropouts

In this indicator, recent school dropouts are measured by using the event dropout rate. The event dropout rate is the percentage of students enrolled in grades 10–12 in October of a given year who are not enrolled and have not graduated 1 year later.

Calculating the event dropout rate requires estimating 1) the number of students who left high school before graduating (recent dropouts), and 2) the number of students who were enrolled in grades 10, 11, and 12 the previous October. The event dropout rate for 1995 is calculated by using data from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). The numerator is estimated as the number of persons aged 15–24 who were enrolled in grades 10–12 in October 1994, were not enrolled in grades 10–12 in October 1995, and who had not completed 12 years of school. The denominator is estimated as the event dropouts and those aged 15–24 who attended grades 10, 11, and 12 in October 1994 who were still enrolled in October 1995, or who had completed 12 (or more) years of school and who indicated that they had graduated between October 1994 and 1995. Those enrolled in special schools are counted as "not enrolled in regular school" and may be classified as recent dropouts if they had been enrolled in a regular school the previous October.

Change in questions used to report educational attainment

From 1972 to 1991, the CPS defined educational attainment as "years of school completed." Individuals who completed 12 years of school were regarded as high school graduates and those who completed 16 years of school as college graduates. The number of years of school completed was based on responses to two questions: 1) "What is the highest grade . . . ever attended?" and 2) "Did . . . complete it?" For example, an individual who responded that the highest grade he or she ever attended was the first year of college and that he or she did not complete it was regarded as having completed 12 years of school.

Beginning in 1992, these two questions were combined into a single question: "What is the highest level of school ... has completed or the highest degree . . . has received?" Previously, the earlier high school levels were listed as single summary categories such as "9th grade, 10th grade, or 11th grade." Then, several new categories were added, including "12th grade, no diploma;" "H.S. graduate —diploma or equivalent;" and "Some college—no degree." Finally, college degrees were listed by type, allowing for a more exact understanding of educational attainment. See the supplemental note to *Indicator 22* for further discussion on the how this change affects the measurement of educational attainment.

Procedural changes

In 1994, the Bureau of the Census introduced several changes to the procedures used in the CPS. These changes may affect the comparability of current statistics to those derived from earlier surveys. In 1994, the sample weights were calculated using information from both the 1980 and the 1990 Decennial Censuses. In earlier surveys, 1990 population figures were based on the 1980 Decennial Census and information collected during the 1980s on births, deaths, and migration. For some groups, the latter produces different population estimates than the former, the sample weights would change, as would the statistics used to calculate them.

Also, the Bureau began using Computer-Aided Personal (and Telephone) Interviews (CAPI and CATI) to administer the survey in 1994. For earlier surveys, interviewers were given printed questionnaires to use. It is well known that the method in which a survey is administered can have effects on its responses. Although substantial testing was done to minimize or predict these effects, all questions were not tested. Therefore, some statistics, such as dropout rates, may be affected by the change in survey procedures.

Table 7-1 Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by parents' highest education level:[2] October 1990–95

Parents' highest education level	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**5.3**	**5.7**
Less than high school graduate	9.1	7.0	12.5	9.8	10.9	11.8
High school graduate	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	6.6	7.4
Some college	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Not available˘	20.1	17.9	22.7	16.8	23.6	22.5

˘ The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

˘ Parents' highest education level is defined as either 1) the highest educational attainment of the two parents who reside with the student, or if only one parent is in the residence, the highest educational attainment of that parent; or 2) when neither parent resides with the student (8 percent of 15- to 24-year-olds in grades 10–12 in 1995), the highest educational attainment of the head of the household and his or her spouse.

˘ Parents' highest education level is not available 1) for those who do not live with their parents and who are classified as the head of the household (not including those who live in college dormitories); and 2) for those whose parents' educational attainment was not reported. In 1995, 15 percent of event dropouts aged 15–24 were in this category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

Table 7-2   Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by sex, race/ethnicity, and family income: October 1972–95

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity[2]			Family income[3]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2	14.1	6.7	2.5
1973	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.5	9.9	10.0	17.3	7.0	1.8
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9	—	—	—
1975	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.0	8.7	10.9	15.7	6.0	2.6
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3	15.4	6.8	2.1
1977	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.1	8.6	7.8	15.5	7.6	2.2
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3	17.4	7.3	3.0
1979	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.0	9.9	9.8	17.1	6.9	3.6
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7	15.8	6.4	2.5
1981	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.8	9.7	10.7	14.4	6.2	2.8
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2	15.2	5.6	1.8
1983	5.2	5.8	4.7	4.4	7.0	10.1	10.4	6.0	2.2
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1985	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.3	7.8	9.8	14.2	5.2	2.1
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9	10.9	5.1	1.6
1987	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	6.4	5.4	10.3	4.7	1.0
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4	13.7	4.7	1.3
1989	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	7.8	7.8	10.0	5.0	1.1
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4	13.3	5.7	2.0

— Not available.

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Included in the total but not shown separately are dropouts from other racial/ethnic groups.

[3] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

NOTE: Beginning in 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) changed the questions used to obtain the educational attainment of respondents. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995,* table 1 (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Table S7   Standard errors for the text table in *Indicator 7*

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Family income		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
1974	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	—	—	—
1976	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
1978	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
1980	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1982	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3
1984	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3
1986	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.3
1988	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.4
1990	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3
1991	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3
1992	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
1993	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
1994	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
1995	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.4

— Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995;* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Table S7-1   Standard errors for table 7-1

Parents' highest education level	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Less than high school graduate	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
High school graduate	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Some college	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not available	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

Table S7-2 Standard errors for table 7-2

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Family income		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
1973	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
1974	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	—	—	—
1975	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1976	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
1977	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3
1978	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
1979	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3
1980	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1981	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
1982	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3
1983	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3
1984	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3
1985	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.3
1986	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.3
1987	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2
1988	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.4
1989	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.6	3.9	1.6	0.6	0.4
1990	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3
1991	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3
1992	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
1993	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
1994	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
1995	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.4

— Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995;* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by sex, race/ethnicity, and family income: Selected Octobers 1972–95

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity[2]			Family income[3]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2	14.1	6.7	2.5
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9	—	—	—
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3	15.4	6.8	2.1
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3	17.4	7.3	3.0
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7	15.8	6.4	2.5
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2	15.2	5.6	1.8
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9	10.9	5.1	1.6
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4	13.7	4.7	1.3
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4	13.3	5.7	2.0

— Not available.

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Included in the total but not shown separately are dropouts from other racial/ethnic groups.

[3] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

NOTE: Beginning in 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) changed the questions used to obtain the educational attainment of respondents. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Note to Indicator 7: Recent school dropouts

In this indicator, recent school dropouts are measured by using the event dropout rate. The event dropout rate is the percentage of students enrolled in grades 10–12 in October of a given year who are not enrolled and have not graduated 1 year later.

Calculating the event dropout rate requires estimating 1) the number of students who left high school before graduating (recent dropouts), and 2) the number of students who were enrolled in grades 10, 11, and 12 the previous October. The event dropout rate for 1995 is calculated by using data from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). The numerator is estimated as the number of persons aged 15–24 who were enrolled in grades 10–12 in October 1994, were not enrolled in grades 10–12 in October 1995, and who had not completed 12 years of school. The denominator is estimated as the event dropouts and those aged 15–24 who attended grades 10, 11, and 12 in October 1994 who were still enrolled in October 1995, or who had completed 12 (or more) years of school and who indicated that they had graduated between October 1994 and 1995. Those enrolled in special schools are counted as "not enrolled in regular school" and may be classified as recent dropouts if they had been enrolled in a regular school the previous October.

Change in questions used to report educational attainment

From 1972 to 1991, the CPS defined educational attainment as "years of school completed." Individuals who completed 12 years of school were regarded as high school graduates and those who completed 16 years of school as college graduates. The number of years of school completed was based on responses to two questions: 1) "What is the highest grade . . . ever attended?" and 2) "Did . . . complete it?" For example, an individual who responded that the highest grade he or she ever attended was the first year of college and that he or she did not complete it was regarded as having completed 12 years of school.

Beginning in 1992, these two questions were combined into a single question: "What is the highest level of school ... has completed or the highest degree . . . has received?" Previously, the earlier high school levels were listed as single summary categories such as "9th grade, 10th grade, or 11th grade." Then, several new categories were added, including "12th grade, no diploma;" "H.S. graduate—diploma or equivalent;" and "Some college—no degree." Finally, college degrees were listed by type, allowing for a more exact understanding of educational attainment. See the supplemental note to *Indicator 22* for further discussion on the how this change affects the measurement of educational attainment.

Procedural changes

In 1994, the Bureau of the Census introduced several changes to the procedures used in the CPS. These changes may affect the comparability of current statistics to those derived from earlier surveys. In 1994, the sample weights were calculated using information from both the 1980 and the 1990 Decennial Censuses. In earlier surveys, 1990 population figures were based on the 1980 Decennial Census and information collected during the 1980s on births, deaths, and migration. For some groups, the latter produces different population estimates than the former, the sample weights would change, as would the statistics used to calculate them.

Also, the Bureau began using Computer-Aided Personal (and Telephone) Interviews (CAPI and CATI) to administer the survey in 1994. For earlier surveys, interviewers were given printed questionnaires to use. It is well known that the method in which a survey is administered can have effects on its responses. Although substantial testing was done to minimize or predict these effects, all questions were not tested. Therefore, some statistics, such as dropout rates, may be affected by the change in survey procedures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1994.*

Table 7-1   Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by parents' highest education level:[2] October 1990–95

Parents' highest education level	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7
Less than high school graduate	9.1	7.0	12.5	9.8	10.9	11.8
High school graduate	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	6.6	7.4
Some college	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Not available[3]	20.1	17.9	22.7	16.8	23.6	22.5

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Parents' highest education level is defined as either 1) the highest educational attainment of the two parents who reside with the student, or if only one parent is in the residence, the highest educational attainment of that parent; or 2) when neither parent resides with the student (8 percent of 15- to 24-year-olds in grades 10–12 in 1995), the highest educational attainment of the head of the household and his or her spouse.

[3] Parents' highest education level is not available 1) for those who do not live with their parents and who are classified as the head of the household (not including those who live in college dormitories); and 2) for those whose parents' educational attainment was not reported. In 1995, 15 percent of event dropouts aged 15–24 were in this category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

Table 7-2 Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by sex, race/ethnicity, and family income: October 1972–95

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity[2]			Family income[3]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2	14.1	6.7	2.5
1973	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.5	9.9	10.0	17.3	7.0	1.8
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9	—	—	—
1975	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.0	8.7	10.9	15.7	6.0	2.6
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3	15.4	6.8	2.1
1977	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.1	8.6	7.8	15.5	7.6	2.2
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3	17.4	7.3	3.0
1979	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.0	9.9	9.8	17.1	6.9	3.6
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7	15.8	6.4	2.5
1981	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.8	9.7	10.7	14.4	6.2	2.8
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2	15.2	5.6	1.8
1983	5.2	5.8	4.7	4.4	7.0	10.1	10.4	6.0	2.2
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1985	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.3	7.8	9.8	14.2	5.2	2.1
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9	10.9	5.1	1.6
1987	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	6.4	5.4	10.3	4.7	1.0
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4	13.7	4.7	1.3
1989	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	7.8	7.8	10.0	5.0	1.1
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4	13.3	5.7	2.0

— Not available.

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Included in the total but not shown separately are dropouts from other racial/ethnic groups.

[3] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle income is the 60 percent in-between.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

NOTE: Beginning in 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) changed the questions used to obtain the educational attainment of respondents. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995*, table 1 (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Table S7   Standard errors for the text table in *Indicator 7*

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Family income		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
1974	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	—	—	—
1976	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
1978	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
1980	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1982	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3
1984	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3
1986	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.3
1988	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.4
1990	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3
1991	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3
1992	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
1993	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
1994	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
1995	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.4

— Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995;*
(based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Table S7-1   Standard errors for table 7-1

Parents' highest education level	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Less than high school graduate	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
High school graduate	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Some college	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not available	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Surveys.

Table S7-2   Standard errors for table 7-2

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Family income		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
1973	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
1974	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	—	—	—
1975	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1976	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
1977	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3
1978	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
1979	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3
1980	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
1981	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
1982	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3
1983	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3
1984	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3
1985	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.3
1986	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.3
1987	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2
1988	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.4
1989	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.6	3.9	1.6	0.6	0.4
1990	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3
1991	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.3
1992	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
1993	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
1994	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
1995	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.4

— Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1995;* (based on the October Current Population Surveys).

Event dropout rates[1] for those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, by sex, race/ethnicity, and family income: Selected Octobers 1972–95

October	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity[2]			Family income[3]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2	14.1	6.7	2.5
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9	—	—	—
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3	15.4	6.8	2.1
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3	17.4	7.3	3.0
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7	15.8	6.4	2.5
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2	15.2	5.6	1.8
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9	10.9	5.1	1.6
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4	13.7	4.7	1.3
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4	13.3	5.7	2.0

— Not available.

[1] The event dropout rate is the percentage of those in grades 10–12, aged 15–24, who were enrolled the previous

October, but who were not enrolled and had not graduated the following October.

[2] Included in the total but not shown separately are dropouts from other racial/ethnic groups.

[3] Low income is the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes; high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes; and middle

income is the 60 percent in-between.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used. See the supplemental note to this indicator

for further discussion.

NOTE: Beginning in 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) changed the questions used to obtain the educational

attainment of respondents. See the supplemental note to this indicator for further discussion.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995*

(based on the October Current Population Surveys).